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B. BARNES, Editor, Brunswick county.
LAWSON JONES, Editor, P. O., Lenoir county.

Against Caricature.

We feel something like preaching a sermon and exhorting our "beloved brethren" to beware of caricature, especially about Court time, or where there is anything like fighting connected with it. If you see anybody begin to bristle up at any other body, be you taken with a leaving; trot off round the corner; slope, vanish, vamoose, dig into the clouds, evaporate, cut dirt and be absent. And, furthermore, request all your friends who may feel in anywise belligerent to give you a slight hint thereof, so that you may act accordingly and escape the punishment of your folly in seeing them "fit," which is confinement in the court-house during an indefinite number of days, under the penalty of some several dollars forfeiture. We would still further exhort, entreat and beseech every man, woman and child to watch carefully the very first risings of anger or a disposition to whip any other man, woman or child, and to adjourn the matter, if possible, to a quiet and secluded place, where they can fight quietly and peacefully, and enjoy themselves in a rational manner, without implicating anybody in the misfortune, if not the crime of being witnesses. For our own part, we shall never be so foolish as to attempt the character of a mediator or peacemaker, neither shall we risk the integrity of our garments in making a physical interposition of our short body between excited parties. No Sir!

But to be more serious upon the matter, for the misfortune of happening to be present when some trifling ebullition of passion is provoked in an exemplary and peaceable citizen, by rude conduct, and, naturally interposing, to prevent any serious consequence resulting therefrom, a man may be kept from his most urgent and indispensable business, perhaps incurring a loss far exceeding the whole interest involved, court costs, fines, lawyer's fees, etc., included. He may be very much puzzled hunting up money to pay in bank, or a hundred things may require his attention, all of which he must drop, or incur a heavy forfeiture, to attend for the purpose of bearing evidence in the Superior Court, in a case where conviction can only bring a merely nominal fine of a dollar or two, and that fully up to the requirements of the case. We do think that some method might be hit upon for relieving the docket of so grave a tribunal of such frivolous matters, and the community of so great a bore, as this amounts to. Certainly justice must have its way, but we do wish it had some easier way. Our own "venerable" aspect has graced the Halls of Justice for the last week, to our most decided loss and inconvenience, under something like the circumstances spoken of above. We do not suppose that, as the laws stand, the powers that be could do otherwise in such cases, but they ought to have the power.

Finally, we exhort all men, women and children to be peaceable and keep cool, or, at least, not to squabble until we get round the corner, or can place ourselves in some position decidedly unfavorable for observation. Yea, verily! Amen!

Daily Journal, 6th inst.

The Public Lands.

It may be necessary, to a full understanding of the matter, and due to the gentlemen who participated in the debate in the Democratic meeting on Tuesday night, for us to add some few additional remarks to those we have already made with regard to the positions assumed by them. Col. Person opposed, generally, the doctrine of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, or of the public lands themselves; as also the free admission of Rail Road iron, rather than any other iron, or equally necessary commodities. He did this without particular reference to the resolutions upon these subjects, reported by a majority of the committee, the precise language of which he had not sufficiently examined to be prepared for their discussion.

Mr. Williams, and we believe Mr. Cantwell, contended that it was not a new issue, but had been brought forward by General Saunders, Judge Douglas and others; and adduced various reasons in support of the resolutions of the majority of the committee. At a convenient season, we shall take occasion to go into this land question at length; at present, however, we shall content ourselves with quoting the resolution of the last Baltimore Democratic Convention upon this subject, as follows:

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be applied to the national objects specified in the constitution, and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as an expedient in policy, and repugnant to the constitution.

This is part of the platform to which Gen. Pierce announced himself as giving the warmest assent, both of his feelings and his judgment. We rest confident that, under his administration, a check will be given to land speculations at the West or elsewhere. It is at least fair and respectful to an administration so evidently the choice of the people to postpone the agitation of this question, until that administration shall have had a fair trial; and above all things, it is this courtesy and respect to expect from that party to which Gen. Pierce belongs, and upon whose principles he was elected?

By the way, Mr. Bryan assures us that he must have been misunderstood when he was considered as talking for the purpose of preventing the question being taken on the resolutions, or of debating those offered by Colonel Person; and that he had no such wish; but fully approved of the preamble and resolutions as passed. Of course, every gentleman ought to know his own intentions best, and we therefore take for granted that we must have been mistaken about Mr. Bryan. In speaking of him, we used a modified expression—"to some extent."

By the Commissioners of Navigation, at the first meeting of the Board, held last Thursday evening, made the following appointments:

Dr. Wm. W. Harris, Port Physician.
C. D. Ellis, George W. Davis, and S. N. Martin, Port Wardens.

John Griffith, Harbor Master.
John Hall and John Smith, Fumigators at Smithville; John H. King, Fumigator at Federal Point.

The Spring Term of our Superior Court, after a session of two weeks, "breaks" to-day. We learn that a very decided impression has been made upon the docket, both State and civil, his Honor, Judge Dick, exerting himself earnestly for the despatch of business, in which he was well sustained by the able Solicitor, Hon. Robert Strange, and met by a disposition on all hands to facilitate matters as much as possible. Upon the whole, we think the two weeks Court will work well, and after a short time, a return to the one week system would not be endured. Some modifications in regard to Jurors, etc., may be necessary, which can only be properly determined by seeing the system in practical operation.—Daily Journal, 7th inst.

The trial of ex-memo Leashy, for the murder of Bernard Manly in Wisconsin, has resulted in a verdict of guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The Newspaper World.
We have but little time or space to devote to our contemporaries of last week, but courtesy compels us to notice some little things, which we have slightly glanced at, in the press of other business; as for instance, that the Commercial complaineth piteously of removals from office. To this we have only to say that, turn about is fair play, and that no single office-holder, who has been or may be turned out, has been deceived. They all knew and expected that such would be the result of the election, and, indeed, so did everybody else. The decapitated, themselves, have been sensible men and say nothing about it.

Again, we notice that the Herald, the Fayetteville Observer and other Scott papers make some noise about the appointment of certain members of the Democratic party to office, who had, at one time, been considered as identified with the Free Soil or Secession movements. In reply, it is sufficient to say that, in all his important appointments, Gen. Pierce has pursued a course somewhat similar to that adopted by him in the formation of his Cabinet, every member of which is known to have seen a copy of his inaugural address and given the principles and policy therein proclaimed his hearty support. No man has been appointed to office by Gen. Pierce unless it was distinctly understood that he would abide by and support, in good faith, the recent "compromise," and every part of it, as a final settlement of the sectional difficulties which had disturbed the country.

In the third place, the Herald deriveth great pleasure from a knowledge of the fact that there were some queer doings at the Democratic meeting on Tuesday night last. To all this it is welcome; we are glad that any ray should penetrate the Herald's political gloom. It needs some consolation enormously. We care little about the matter. Neither we or any other member of the majority—a majority apparently of twenty to one—can be held responsible for any part of the "noise and confusion." But we do object to any misrepresentation of things, whether arising from a misunderstanding or from any other cause. As, for instance, Colonel Person did not, as represented, talk about throttling anybody, or any portion of the party; he appealed to the whole party to put away from them disunion and wrangling, and division. Whether he used the word throttle or not, we do not remember; but if he did, what man is there who would not, if he could, throttle every bad and injurious feeling that might threaten to disturb the harmony of an association to which he belonged. Again, the Herald says that the meeting voted down a resolution in favor of Free Suffrage, and the election of Judges by the people. In this the Herald is mistaken. Owing to the talking-against-time course of a member of the minority, the resolution could not be reached, and was not voted on at all. There was not a Democrat present opposed to Free Suffrage.

Three Days Later from Europe.
The steamer Asia, arrived at New York 5th inst., with dates from Liverpool to the 23d ult.

ENGLAND.—The only subject of conversation in England is the financial budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is generally approved, except so far as it relates to the continuance of the Income Tax.

In the House of Lords, Earl Clarendon stated that negotiations were still pending with the U. States regarding the fisheries, but that in the meanwhile Admiral Seymour's squadron would cruise on the fishing grounds this year as it did last year.

Kossuth's friends are taking steps to prosecute the London Times for libel, respecting the rocket business.

Mrs. Stowe attended the banquet given in her honor at Edinburgh, where she was presented with the "Uncle Tom Penny Offering," amounting to £1,000 for abolition purposes, and a Silver Salver for herself. The next day she went to Dundee, and would return the day after to Edinburgh. The Duchesses of Sutherland, Shafsbury, Carlisle, &c., had not yet appeared.

FRANCE.—It is not true that the French Transatlantic Steam packet scheme had been abandoned. It is merely under consideration in a financial point of view.

Three millions of francs had been appropriated to procure cheap lodging houses for workmen.

The postal treaty between France and Prussia had been signed.

SPAIN.—Another dissolution of the Ministry was expected, as the present Cabinet could not secure the support of the Moderates.

The Spanish Chambers had been dissolved for refusing to agree to the Government plan for settling the succession to the throne of Denmark. Two of the Ministry had also resigned.

SWITZERLAND.—Negotiations were proceeding verbally between Switzerland and Austria.

ITALY.—Sardinia had contracted a loan of 400,000 francs to relieve her exiles.

A miracle of the dropping of blood from the Holy Thronus had thrown Naples into a paroxysm of devotion.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Naples on the 9th.

TURKEY.—Mr. Canning the British Minister had returned to Constantinople, where he made a speech to the English residents, stating that England's main view was to assist the Sultan to economize the resources of his empire.

Prince Menschikoff, the Russian ambassador, had threatened to leave unless business was despatched more rapidly.

A difficulty had arisen between Turkey and Greece, the former claiming three villages which are also claimed by the latter. Both parties have sent troops to the spot.

Later and Important from Cuba.
New York, May 4.—The steamer Empire City has arrived from Havana, bringing dates to the 29th ult. She reports that the barque Lady Suffolk had succeeded the day previously in landing 600 slaves near Matanzas.

The news from Havana is not important.

A letter from Havana states that the Diario is very bitter on the appointment of Mr. Soule as Minister to Spain, and intimates that he will not be received by the Court of Madrid.

Methodist Action Against Slavery, &c.
Boston, May 2.—The Methodist Conference at Ipswich today adopted a series of resolutions strongly against slavery, and against admitting any more slaveholders into the church; also of amending the discipline so as to prohibit the reception of slaveholders into communion of the Methodist Episcopal church. The conference also adopted the Maine Liquor Law, and resolved to send five delegates to the World's Temperance Convention.

The Last Moments of Vice President King.—The Southern Republic has received from Mr. F. Beck—a kinsman of the Vice President—a brief account of the last moments of Mr. King. It says:— "He was quiet and resigned to the fate which he had seen for some time awaited him. Shortly before six o'clock, on Monday evening, while a few friends were sitting around his bed side, the only ones that he would allow in his sick room, he suddenly remarked that he was dying. The watchers arose to their feet, under some excitement, when the Colonel said:—'Be still—make no noise—let me die quietly.' He refused to have the balance of his household notified of his dying condition. His physician came in and examined him. The Colonel said to him:—'Doctor, I am dying. It seems as though I shall never get through with it. I am dying very hard. Take the pillows from under my head.' The pillows were accordingly taken from under his head; but affording no relief, the Doctor turned him from his back on his side, when he died in a moment."

Visit of President Pierce to New Hampshire.—The New York National Democrat is "authorized to say that President Pierce will, in the course of a few days, pay a visit to New Hampshire. He intends to be absent from Washington about two weeks. The City of Concord, in New Hampshire, has already adopted resolutions tendering him the hospitalities of that city."

Foreign Policy of the Administration.

The generally well-informed Washington correspondent of this Journal writes on the following letter on this interesting subject:

WASHINGTON, April 28th.
The Administration have adopted in conformity with the principles of the inaugural Address, a new line of policy towards foreign nations, in regard to the affairs of "the American Continent." They have determined to enforce the Monroe doctrine with a vengeance extending far beyond what has been held to be the doctrine of Mr. Monroe, by his modern or contemporary interpreters.

It may be believed, but it is not, of course certain, that the policy of the present administration will discountenance any treaty with any power, American or European, that may recognize the right of any European government to interfere with, either in a friendly or hostile manner, the concerns of Central America or any other States of Central America, to which Great Britain shall be, with our consent, a party. There are to be no more partnerships between us and Great Britain in the use, or in the protection of any inter-oceanic communication.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is to be got rid of as soon as convenient, or, in fact, possible. The joint mediation proposed by Great Britain for the purpose of reconciling the difficulties pending between the Central American States is rejected. The interests of the United States to Central America is to be charged with the duty of dissuading those States from any foreign alliances, and of encouraging them to look to the United States alone for counsel, aid, and protection. In fine, an American continental policy is now distinctly to be declared and enforced.

While Mr. Borland shall exhibit these views in Central America, Mr. Buchanan will enforce them at St. James'. This will be the boldest and most important step ever taken by this government in regard to its general international policy.

While all alliances with foreign powers as to this continent, are to be shunned, entanglements with them will be also necessarily avoided.

No treaty will be made that will recognize any co-operation with Great Britain, or any European power, in any inter-oceanic transit. But the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which provided that the United States and Great Britain should equally enjoy the privileges of the Tehuantepec, Nicaragua, or any other inter-oceanic transit which either of the two parties shall cause to be opened. This treaty must be annulled, in order to secure for the United States the exclusive control of any of these communications. But all joint protectorates of such communications are hereafter to be discontinued by the United States. The United States are to act independently of all other nations in matters relative to this Continent. Such is believed to be the policy adopted by Gen. Pierce, and his administration.

OPERATIONS OF THE MINT.—Mr. Dale, the treasurer of the mint, has handed the Philadelphia press the following statement of the operations of the mint for the month of April. By it we find that the deposits of gold for the month were \$4,766,000, nearly all of which is from California. The silver bullion deposited was \$2,550,000. The gold coinage for the month was \$5,305,080, about four-fifths of which was in double eagles. The silver coinage was \$4,107,000, the most of which was in quarters under the new act. A liberal amount of dimes and half dimes also were coined. A very considerable amount of cents and half cents was coined. Where all this filthy copper stuff goes to is more than we can conjecture.

GOLD COINAGE FOR APRIL, 1853.
21,250 Double Eagles, \$4,251,800 00
23,706 Eagles, \$2,370,600 00
42,486 Half Eagles, \$2,124,300 00
56,598 Quarter Eagles, \$1,414,950 00
460,405 Gold Dollars, \$460,405 00
\$9,798,325 Pieces, \$5,305,080 00

SILVER COINAGE FOR APRIL, 1853.
39,000 Dollars, \$39,000 00
1,210,020 Quarter Dollars, \$302,505 00
568,000 Half Dimes, \$56,800 00
430,020 Half Dimes, \$43,002 00
\$3,085,375 Pieces, \$5,724,087 00

214,614 Cents, \$2,146 14
73,080 Half Cents, \$365 40
\$3,238,069 Pieces, \$5,726,584 00

GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED.
From California, \$4,738,000
From other sources, \$28,000
\$4,766,000

SILVER BULLION DEPOSITED.
From California, \$2,550,000
From other sources, \$0 00
\$2,550,000

SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.—A very intelligent correspondent of the New York Times, who is evidently as conscientious as he is intelligent, has been writing a series of letters in Virginia upon slavery as it is there. From one of his letters we take the following passage:

"I have seen the one intimately, and from what I saw at present, seen of the other. I must declare that the inventor has been very successful in his efforts to make the most of his position. I have seen him in a comfortable, in some sense more free, and in better and more manly relation to his masters, than the Irish peasant or the English agricultural laborer is to the 'higher classes' of those countries. I wonder not that the London Times moves against 'Uncle Tom.' It has a cut backward which its hundreds of thousands of English readers will not lose."

It is a pity that the world has humbled itself to learn a lesson from "Oh! who are we that condemn our brother? No slave ever killed his own offspring in cool calculation of saving money by it, as do English free women. No slave is forced to eat of corruption, as are Irish tenants. No slave freezes to death for want of habitation and fuel, as have men in Boston. No slave reeks off into the abyss of guilt from want of work that shall bring him to the gallows and women in New York. Remember that Mrs. Stowe. Remember that, indignant sympathizers."

Oh, Christian capitalists, free traders in labor, there is something to be built up, as well as something to be abolished before we repose in the millennium."

SUGGESTION FOR THE GOOD OF ARCHITECTS.—For the advancement of architecture—an art in which we are rather backward—our principal public edifices ought to be new and then built, to which end it is expedient that they should be occasionally burnt down. This object will be best accomplished by their being liable to catch fire, and it is satisfactory to reflect that the requirement in question is generally fulfilled by the arrangement of the flues in these buildings which, for the most part, is such as to distribute not merely warmth, but fire all over them. There exist, in many of them, heaps of rusty old records, not only having no relation to the building, but also being liable to catch fire, and it is satisfactory to reflect that the requirement in question is generally fulfilled by the arrangement of the flues in these buildings which, for the most part, is such as to distribute not merely warmth, but fire all over them.

THE NORTH PACIFIC EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The squadron of Commander Ringgold, soon to depart to survey Behring's Straits, will shortly sail from New York for Norfolk, where they will take in the necessary stores, instruments, &c. Lieut. Rolando is to command the expedition, and the first passenger will be Vincennes; Lieut. John Rogers, the ship's surgeon; Hancock; Passed Midshipman Stevens, the Fennimore Cooper; and Lieut. Alonzo B. Davis, the Porpoise. No commander has yet been designated for the remaining vessel of the squadron, the John P. Kennedy. The scientific corps of the expedition will be employed specially for the occasion from civil life. Pursuer Hogg is to be the purser of the expedition. A large portion of the North Pacific will be examined, together with Behring's Straits, and the adjacent coasts of Asia and America, and as much farther north as practicable.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Boston Post draws a striking distinction between the hopes of married and single men, by stating that John Caple, a benighted, who was sentenced to death a few days since in Philadelphia, appeared quite indifferent to his fate, while Carson Emmos, a bachelor, sentenced at the same time, and at the prospect of "losing the pleasures of life."

England vs. America.

To Mrs. Stowe, the Dutchess of Southland, and all agonizing sympathizers with the "Uncle Tom's Cabin," we send the following from Dickens's Household Words:

"It has been calculated that there are in England and Wales 6,000,000 persons who can neither read nor write—that is to say, about one-third of the population, including, of course, infants; but of all the children between five and fourteen, more than one-half attend no place of public instruction. These statements—compiled by Mr. Kay from official and other authentic sources—show the state of the social condition and education of the poor in England and Europe—would be hard to believe, if we had not to encounter in our every-day life degrees of illiteracy which would be startling if we were not thoroughly used to it. Wherever we turn, ignorance, not always allied to poverty, stares us in the face. If we look in the Gazette at the list of past masters dissolved, not a month passes but some unhappy man, rolling perhaps in wealth, but wallowing in ignorance, is put to the experimentum crucis of this mark: The number of petty jurors—in rural districts especially—who can only sign with a cross is enormous. It is not usual to see parish documents of great local importance defaced with the same humiliating symbol by persons whose office not only shows them to be 'men of mark,' but all the higher exercises of intellect, and the pen of the post office authorities, and we may venture to assert that such specimens of penmanship and orthography are not to be matched in any other country in Europe. A housewife in humble life need only turn to the file of her husband's bills to discover hieroglyphics which render them so many arithmetical puzzles. In short, the practical evidences of the low ebb to which the plainest rudiments of education in this country have fallen, are too common to bear repetition. We cannot pass through the streets, we cannot enter a place of public assembly, or ramble in the fields, without the gloomy shadow of ignorance sweeping over us. The rural population is indeed in a worse plight than the other classes."

"Taking the adult of agricultural laborers, it is almost impossible to exaggerate the ignorance in which they live and move and have their being. As they work in the fields the means of their senses; but all the higher exercises of intellect, and the pen of the post office authorities, and we may venture to assert that such specimens of penmanship and orthography are not to be matched in any other country in Europe. A housewife in humble life need only turn to the file of her husband's bills to discover hieroglyphics which render them so many arithmetical puzzles. In short, the practical evidences of the low ebb to which the plainest rudiments of education in this country have fallen, are too common to bear repetition. We cannot pass through the streets, we cannot enter a place of public assembly, or ramble in the fields, without the gloomy shadow of ignorance sweeping over us. The rural population is indeed in a worse plight than the other classes."

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